

FIG._ 1

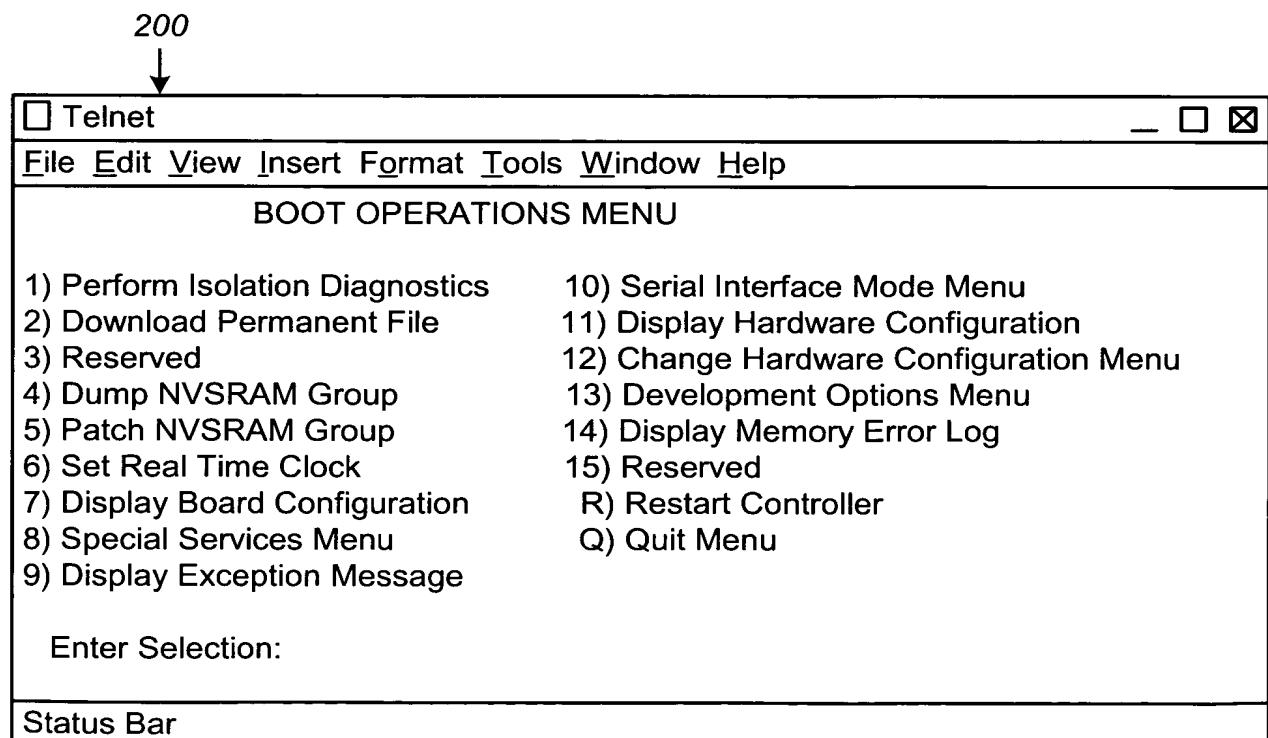


FIG._ 2

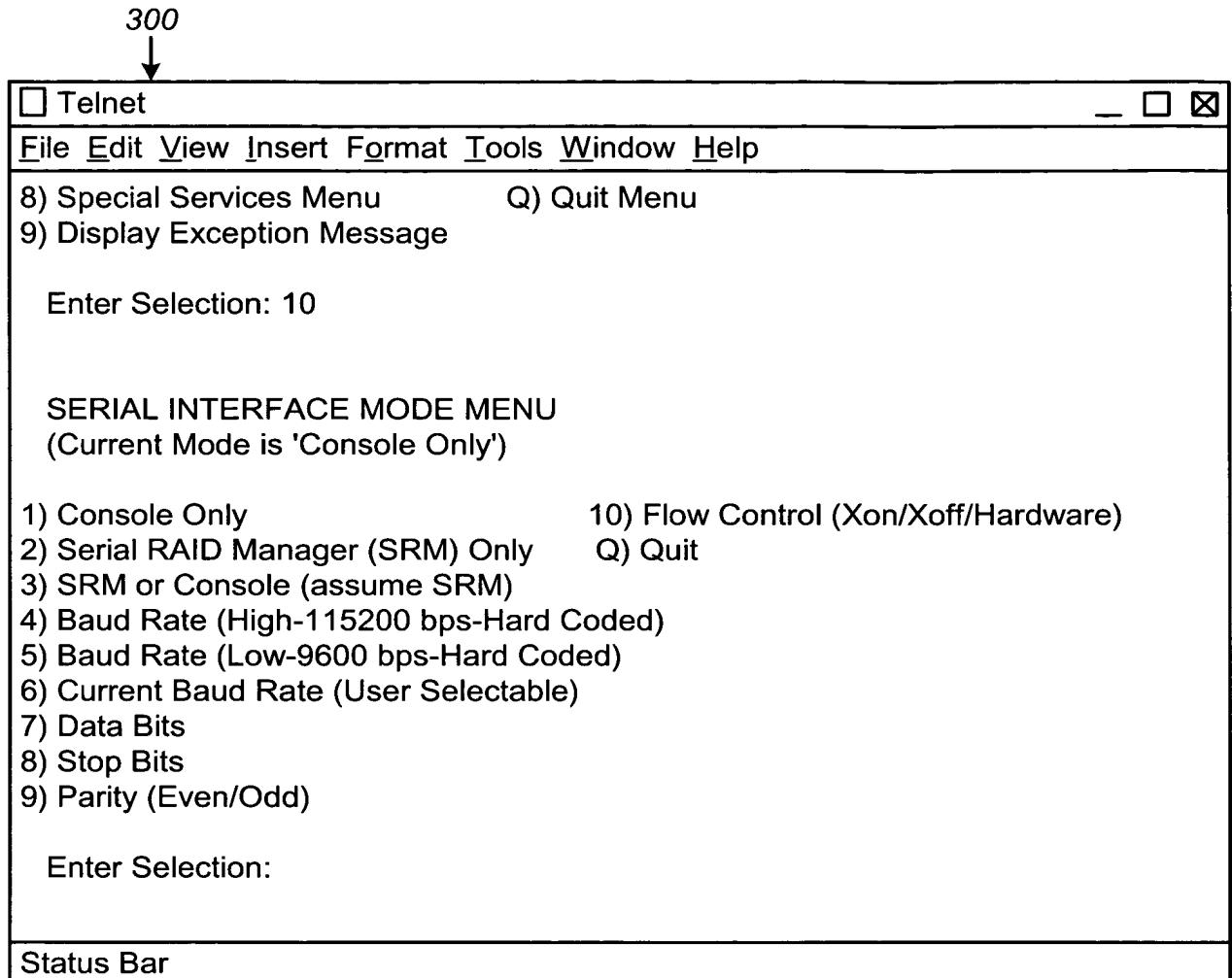


FIG._3

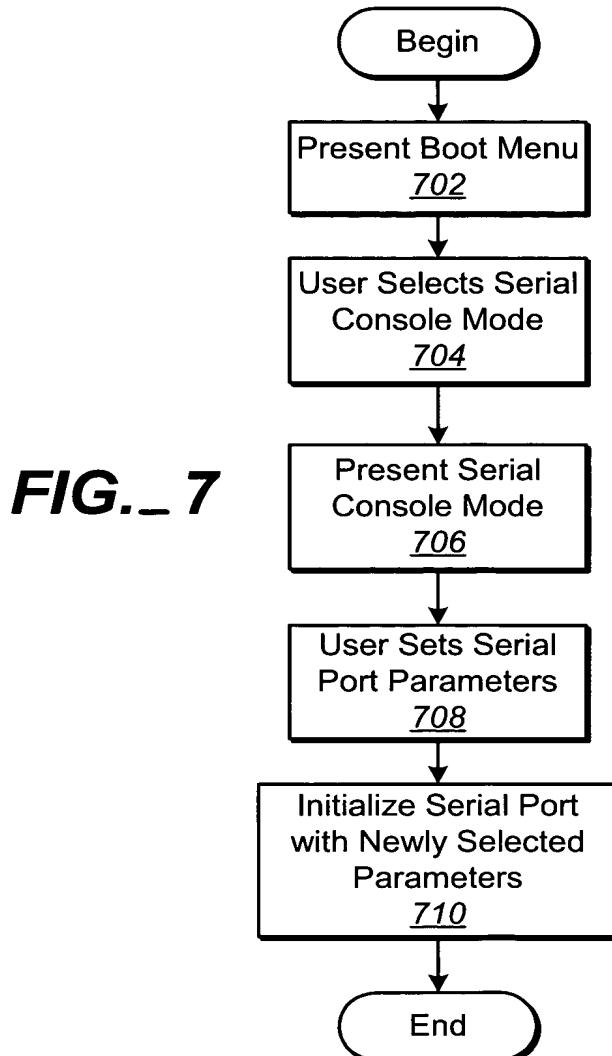
Received: 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 (0x1E)
| \ _____ / |
Start bits Data bits Stop bits

Received: 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

The diagram shows a sequence of 24 binary digits: 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1. Above the sequence, the text "Received:" is followed by a colon. Below the sequence, there are three labels: "Start bits" pointing to the first two '1's, "Data bits" pointing to the next 14 digits (from the third '1' to the 17th '1'), and "Stop bits" pointing to the last three '1's. Brackets above the sequence group the first two digits as 'Start bits', the next 14 digits as 'Data bits', and the last three digits as 'Stop bits'.

Sender baud	Receiver baud	Sent pattern	Received pattern	Timer value	Algorithm
19200	9600	0x03h	0xF0	T/2	2bits sent by sender will be 1bit received at the receiver
9600	9600	0x03h	0x03h	T	Bits sent = Bits received
19200	38400	0x03h	0x1Eh	2T	For every bit sent by the sender, the receiver will get 2 bits
2400	9600	0x03h	0xF8	4T	For every bit sent by the sender, the receiver will get 2 bits

FIG._ 6



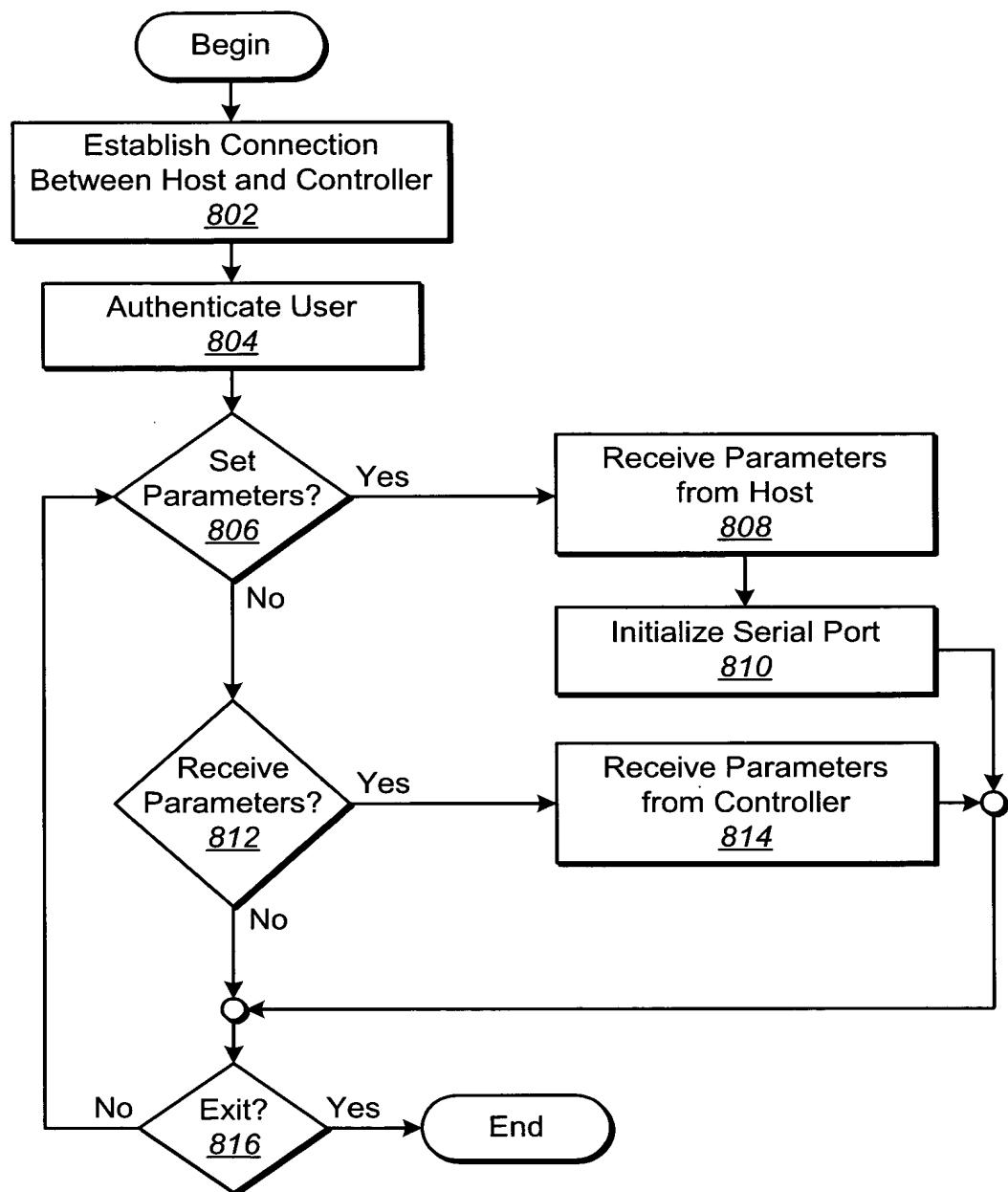


FIG._ 8

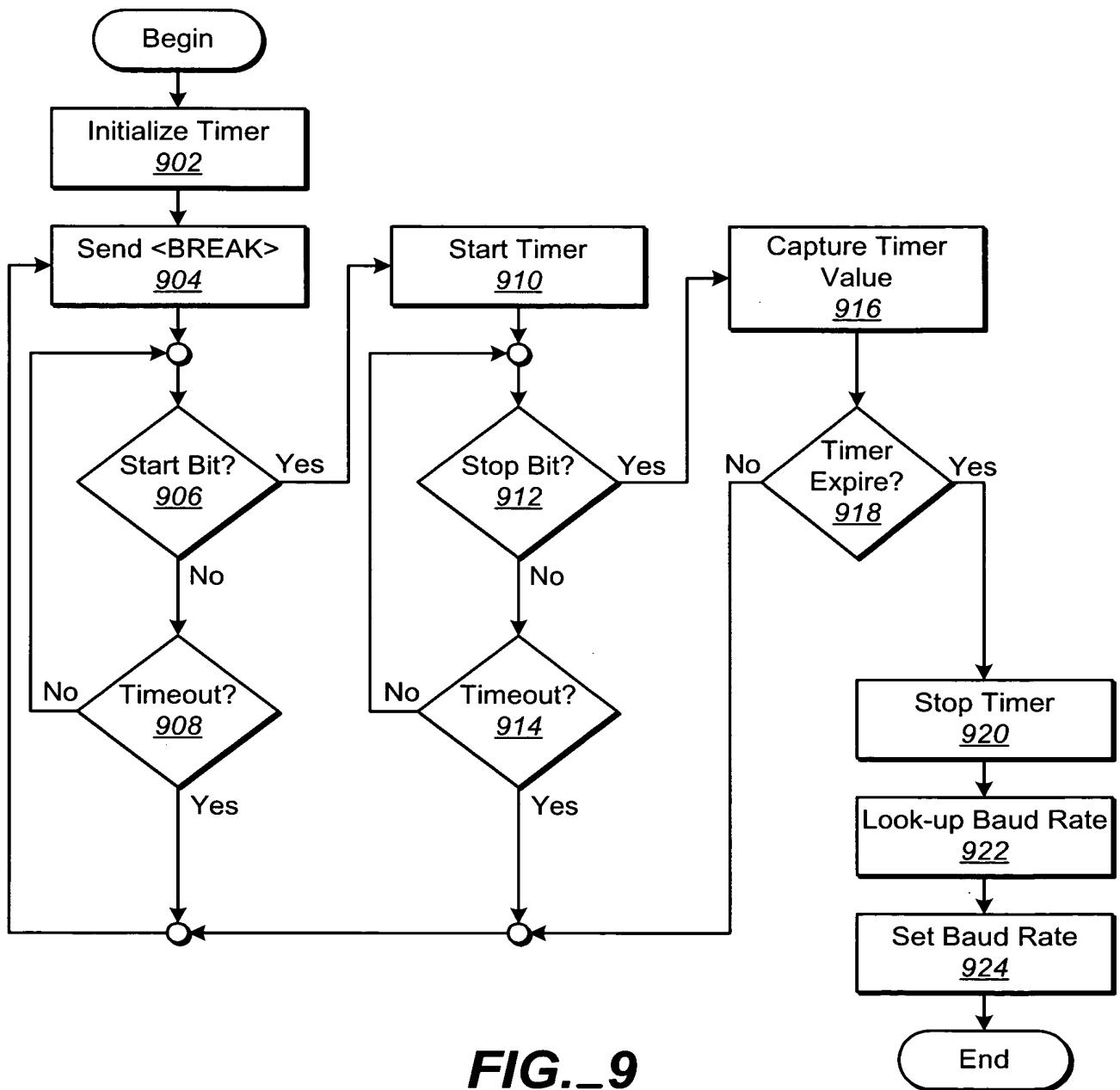


FIG._9